

DONCASTER
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

THE ANNUAL
REPORT

for the Year 1948

of the

Medical Officer of Health

A. PENMAN
M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Department, Nether Hall, Doncaster



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SANITARY COMMITTEE, 1948.

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Vice-Chairman: Councillor W. A. Morris, C.C.

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„ G. W. Meanley	„ M. Thompson, J.P.
„ E. Melling	„ Mrs. M. Webster.
„ W. A. Morris, C.C.	„ J. Yorke.

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DONCASTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
NETHER HALL,
DONCASTER.

July, 1949.

*To the Chairman and Members,
Doncaster Rural District Council.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health conditions of the District in 1948.

The number of births was only slightly less than in 1947 when it was the highest for many years. The general death rate was less than in the previous year and still remained below that of England and Wales. There was a fall in the infantile mortality rate but this did not equal the spectacular decline in the national rate. The death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis receded from the temporary high level of 1947 to one of near equality with the national figure. Maternal mortality was more favourable than in the past two years.

The fall in the measles notifications was not as great as expected, but whooping cough infection did not reach anticipated proportions and diphtheria cases remained few.

It is pleasing to record substantial progress with housing provision and the extension of water mains to more rural parishes.

Mr. A. Reynolds, Chief Sanitary Inspector, has submitted his report on the sanitary circumstances, food and public cleansing, which is included.

I have to thank the Council for their encouragement and my staff for their help and support.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. PENMAN. M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A. PENMAN, M.D., Ch.B. (University of Edinburgh), D.P.H., R.C.P.S. (Edinburgh and Glasgow). Appointed as Medical Officer of Health, Rural District Council, May, 1935. Appointed in joint appointment as Divisional Medical Officer of Health with West Riding County Council, January, 1947.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

A. REYNOLDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed August, 1924.

SENIOR ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR

E. K. SMITH, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed April, 1932.

ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR

J. JONES, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. Appointed December, 1947.

ASSISTANT AND DISINFECTING OFFICER

G. STEVENSON. Appointed September, 1938.

CLERKS

E. HEMINGWAY. Appointed April, 1946.

R. BOWLING. Appointed April, 1948.

OFFICES OF THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

NETHER HALL, DONCASTER. Telephone Nos: Doncaster 3427, 3428, 3429 (three lines).

Divisional Health Office No. 28—

NETHER HALL, DONCASTER. Telephone No: Doncaster 49867.

Public Cleansing Depot of the Rural District Council—

SUNNYSIDE, KIRK SANDALL. Telephone No. Barnby Dun 258.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

The Rural District consists of 35 civil parishes with a total acreage of 73,755 and surrounds the County Borough of Doncaster and the Urban Districts of Bentley and Adwick-le-Street.

Braithwell, Stainton, Wadworth, Conisborough Parks, Sprotborough, Warmsworth, Edlington, Brodsworth, High Melton, Barmborough, Hickleton, Adwick-on-Deane, Marr, Hooton Pagnell and Hampole, in the west and north-west, are undulating and situated on limestone, the highest point being at Clifton (about 461 feet, O.D.).

Bawtry, Austerfield, Rossington, Awkley, Blaxton, Cantley, Armthorpe and Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall, in the south and east, are flat and on sandstone with gravelly sub-soils, while Thorpe-in-Balne, Owston, Fenwick, Moss, Kirk Bramwith, Askern and Norton, in the north and north-east are mainly flat and alluvial.

The River Don, after receiving its tributary the Dearne, flows eastward through the district, and closely associated with it is the Hull-Sheffield canal. There are smaller rivers, such as the Idle and the Torne, which join the River Trent, while the River Went passes the northern boundary.

The London to York trunk road and the railway from London to Scotland traverse the district from south to north. The road and railway from Sheffield to Hull likewise cross from west to east.

The 1921 census showed a population of 26,269 and the 1931 census 49,047. This increase was mainly due to the expansion of the coal mining industry in Rossington, Armthorpe, Askern and Edlington and to the establishment of a glass works at Kirk Sandall. The Registrar General in 1948 estimated the population at 52,810, the same as for 1947.

Coal-mining is the chief local industry, and agriculture next in importance. There is also the glass and vitrolite works mentioned above, and some lime quarries and gravel pits.

The district is well served with public water and electricity supplies, which are extending gradually to the most remote villages.

STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	73,755
Registrar General's estimate of the resident civilian population	...	...	...	...	52,810
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1948), according to rate books	...	...	...	...	15,372
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£250,133
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£941/0/9

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

LIVE BIRTHS—

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate	546	550	1096	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population: 22.06 (Birth Rate for England and Wales: 17.9).
Illegitimate	36	33	69	
	—	—	—	
	582	583	1165	

STILL BIRTHS—

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate	14	10	24	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population: 0.45 or 20 per 1,000 (live and still) births (Still Birth Rate for England and Wales: 0.42)
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
	—	—	—	
	14	10	24	

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—

	M.	F.	Total	
Legitimate	26	28	54	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births: 49.8 (Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales: 34).
Illegitimate	2	2	4	
	—	—	—	
	28	30	58	

DEATHS (*all causes*)—

	M.	F.	Total	
	278	209	487	Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population: 9.2 (Crude Death Rate for England and Wales: 10.8).

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1948 Based on Registrar-General's Figures.

	Doncaster Rural District	Aggregate West Riding Rural Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
BIRTH RATE per 1,000 estimated population ...	22.06	19.2	18.5	17.9
DEATH RATE (all per 1,000 estimated population)—				
All causes ...	9.2	9.8	11.3	10.8
*Zymotic Diseases (seven principal) ...	0.20	0.12	0.12	§
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	0.53	0.43	0.44	0.51
Other forms of Tuberculosis				
†Respiratory Diseases (ex- cluding Tuberculosis of Respiratory System) ...	1.4	1.15	1.29	§
Cancer ...	1.4	1.49	1.74	1.86
‡Heart and Circulatory Diseases ...	2.20	3.03	3.73	§
INFANT MORTALITY (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births) ...	49.8	40	39	34
DIARRHOEA (deaths in infants under 2 years of age per 1,000 live births) ...	7.73	4.97	4.38	3.3
MATERNAL MORTALITY per 1,000 live and still births)				
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	0.13	0.10	0.24
Other causes ...	1.68	1.12	1.05	0.78
Total ...	1.68	1.25	1.15	1.02

*Combined death rate from smallpox (if any), scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, also diarrhoea in infants under two years of age.

†Combined death rate from bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases, excluding tuberculosis of the respiratory system.

‡Combined death rate from heart disease and other diseases of the circulatory system.

§Figures not available.

POPULATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the civilian population in 1948 was 52,810, the same as in 1947, despite the fact that the births exceeded the deaths by 678.

BIRTHS.

There were 1,165 live births (582 males and 583 females) or 16 less than the previous year, giving a birth rate of 22.06 per 1,000 of the civil population. The provisional estimate for England and Wales was 17.9.

Still births fell to 25 from 29 in the previous year and represented a rate of 0.45 (England and Wales 0.42).

DEATHS.

487 Deaths from all causes were recorded (males 278; females 209) giving a crude death rate of 9.2 compared with a similar death rate for England and Wales of 10.8 per 1,000 of the population.

The principal causes of death were:

		Compare with		
	1948	1947	1946	
Diseases of the heart and circulation, including intracranial vascular lesions	168	183	198	...
Pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza	75	61	62	...
Cancer	64	59	58	...
Premature birth, birth injuries and convulsions	23	30	26	...
Tuberculous diseases	23	39	20	...
Accident and other violence	29	28	20	...

The number of deaths was less by 23 than in the previous year. Deaths from disease of the heart and circulation, and from prematurity and birth injuries showed a noteworthy decrease, while those from pneumonia and respiratory diseases and from accidents etc., similarly increased.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The number of deaths among mothers as a result of 1,189 live and still births (and an unknown number of pregnancies which did not reach term) was 2, one less than in 1947. In Case 1—the cause of death was self-attempted abortion (Coroner's inquest) and in Case 2—post-partum eclampsia. In both instances, which were investigated, there was a failure of the mother to co-operate with the ante-natal advisers.

The maternity mortality rate was thus 1.68 per 1,000 (live and still) births compared with 2.46 per 1,000 for 1947 and 1.02 for England and Wales in 1948.

1,046 women made 4,251 attendances at the seven ante-natal clinics in the area during the year. As the total number of known pregnancies throughout the year was 1189, this shows a percentage attendance of 88 at ante-natal clinics.

When the number taking advantage of the National Health Service provision for supervision under their own doctors is added to this, there must be few expectant mothers who did not have ante-natal attention.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

58 Infants (males 28: females 30) died before reaching the age of 12 months. The infant mortality rate was thus 49.8 per 1,000 live births which is 3 per 1,000 below the average for the previous ten years. The provisional estimate for England and Wales for 1948 reached a record low level figure of 34.

There were 24 deaths from bronchitis or pneumonia, 10 from prematurity, 8 from congenital defects and 6 from diarrhoea and enteritis.

Where possible a report from a health visitor was made on each case. Of the 6 dying of gastro-enteritis only one was entirely breast fed; the standard of mothercraft was described as good in all but one, which was termed only fair; environmental conditions were good in all but one which was classified as moderate. If any conclusions can be drawn from so small a sample, it is that the prevention of gastro-enteritis lies mainly in breast feeding; a precept which has been known for many years, but is difficult of attainment.

With regard to the safeguarding of premature infants, a health visitor and a senior relief midwife have had a special course of training at Birmingham Children's Hospital in dealing with infants born below the weight of 5½ lbs. and their services are now being used specially in this way, special equipment for nursing such infants being supplied where necessary. When it is possible for the Regional Hospital Board to provide a Premature Baby Unit this work will take a big step forward.

The largest group of infant deaths is attributed to pneumonia and bronchitis. The Health Visitors' reports fail to throw any light upon conditions favouring these diseases. Of 23 reported upon, 18 had care of at least average standard (5 had indifferent or poor attention); 18 had home surroundings varying from good to very good; while only three lived in overcrowded conditions. Investigations into the deaths of three infants in houses which might be defective in heating arrangements or heat insulation are still incomplete.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES, 1938-1948.

Rate per 1,000 live births	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
	48	56	67	61	41	54	42	61	42	58	49.8

INFANT DEATHS, 1948.

Cause of death	Total		Under 4 wks		4 wks to 3 mths		3 mths to 6 mths		6 mths to 9 mths		9 mths to 12 mths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebrospinal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea	3	3	1	2	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Premature Birth	6	4	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Defects	5	3	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Developmental and Wasting Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
T.B. Meningitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	2	2	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	9	15	—	3	3	4	5	5	1	2	—	1
Birth Injuries	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
All Causes	28	30	10	14	7	5	9	6	2	4	—	1

Section B.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL. IN THE DONCASTER RURAL AND TICKHILL URBAN DISTRICTS.

These include the school medical, midwifery, ante-natal, child welfare, home nursing, home help and ambulance services.

This brief summary is not comprehensive and is not meant to replace the report of the County Medical Officer and Chief School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE.

There are 10,000 children of school age in the 75 schools in the Division, and the school medical staff consists of the Divisional Medical Officer and two Assistant County Medical Officers of Health, who give half of their time to the work. In order to fulfil the duty of 3 routine examinations during school life an average of 3,000 examinations should be made annually, and in addition to these there are special examinations and re-examinations following treatment.

Particular attention is given to physical and mental defects in children. In order to deal adequately with this problem, the following special clinics are held at varying times—
(a) Orthopaedic, (b) Ear, Nose and Throat, (c) Ophthalmic, (d) Tuberculosis, (e) Paediatric, (f) Child Guidance; each with a specialist in charge.

Minor ailment clinics are run at seven centres for the benefit of school children. These occupy a substantial part of the the school nurses' time and deal with the treatment of middle-ear and eye conditions, skin infections, infestations and injuries. The School Nurses also attend at school medical inspections and carry out cleanliness inspections.

Ultra-Violet Ray treatment for school children is provided by arrangement with the Doncaster County Borough.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

3,580 children were examined, mainly during routine inspection and a small number as specials or re-examinations. 1,252 were classified as excellent in nutrition, 2,159 as good (or average) and 169 as fair (below average). 892 had defects (other than dental caries and infestation) requiring treatment, while 937 had conditions which needed observation.

During the year 435 children of school age were examined at special Eye Clinics of whom 235 were found to require glasses and 33 other treatment.

339 school children were examined at the Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics and of these 220 required hospital treatment, and 62 other forms of treatment.

Physical Handicapped children: —

96 children were examined by the Divisional and Assistant County Medical Officers, 54 as new cases and 42 re-examinations. Arising therefrom the following recommendations were made to the Chief School Medical Officer: —

Open Air School for delicate pupils	14
Hospital Schools	8
Referred to Consultants for Eye, Ear, nose and Throat, or Orthopaedic Defects	34
Routine clinical treatment	6
	—
	62
	—

Educationally Subnormal Children: —

62 Children were examined for mental handicap, 51 as new cases and 11 as re-examinations and arising therefrom the following recommendations were made to the Chief School

Medical Officer: —

Ordinary school with special educational treatment	11
Special schools for educationally subnormal children	18
Notification to the Mental Deficiency Authority ...	16
	—
	45
	—

CHILD HEALTH CONSULTANT.

60 cases were referred to the Paediatrician for medical opinion concerning special educational treatment.

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.

115 children were seen by the Consulting Othopaedic Surgeon who recommended: —

Exercises	78
Ultra-Violet Ray treatment ...	1
Appliances	15
Hospital	2

ULTRA VIOLET RAY CLINICS.

Number of children referred for courses of treatment, 46.

SPEECH THERAPY CLINIC.

This clinic has ceased owing the lack of a Speech Therapist.

ANTE-NATAL SERVICE.

Seven ante-natal clinics are provided and over 80 per cent of the expectant mothers make use of them. This service may be provided by the patients own doctor and a number of expectant mothers choose this course. These ordinary ante-natal clinics are linked up with a central specialist ante-natal clinic in Doncaster which is held weekly under the direction of the Consultant Obstetrician, to whom cases of suspected abnormality are referred and who provides or advises on treatment. Co-operation is maintained with the medical practitioners, midwives, health visitors and full use in made of the laboratory services of the Regional Blood Transfusion Service at Sheffield and the County Laboratory at Wakefield.

The Consultant Obstetrician determines the admission of abnormal cases to Maternity Home or Hospital and the Divisional Medical Officer advises on the priority of cases to be admitted to the limited number of remaining beds, on social grounds.

A dental scheme is associated with the ante-natal clinics specially for expectant mothers, which at the moment for reasons of shortage of full-time dental officers and the absence of a County Dental Clinic in the area consists mainly of securing priority of treatment by the private dentist of the mother's choice.

Maternity outfits are supplied; Vitamins and medicinal supplements are provided, while assistance is given in obtaining various priorities of food and clothing.

Altogether 328 sessions were held at Ante-Natal Clinics during 1948.

Total Number of attendances	{ Ante-Natal	4251
	{ Post-Natal	203
Total number of expectant mothers making these attendances.	{ Ante-Natal	1046
	{ Post-Natal	201

THE MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

In this Health Division there are 11 full-time, 4 part-time and 3 senior relief midwives practising. All are in the Service of the County Council. Although they are based on this Health Division and perform most of their work here some of their time is given to other Health Divisions on our boundaries where that course is expedient.

820 confinements were attended by midwives in the home: 266 mothers chose to be confined in one or other of the local Maternity Homes, while 79 were sent for confinement there by the Consultant Obstetrician.

In connection with the 820 domiciliary confinements the midwives summoned Medical Aid on 391 occasions for some abnormality in the mother or child, which resulted in a further 109 mothers being transferred to Maternity Homes or Hospitals as emergencies.

All the full-time midwives and the senior relief midwives are trained in the administration of Gas and Air Analgesia and during the year there was a sufficient number of apparatus and motor cars among the staff to meet a fairly large demand for this service. Nevertheless, only 9 mothers asked for it.

The midwives are encouraged to take an active interest in ante-natal supervision both in the home and at the clinic.

During the year one senior relief midwife and a health visitor were given special training at Birmingham Children's Hospital in the care of the premature babies. Premature baby nursing outfits are maintained at the Ambulance Depot, Bentley, available for use; medical attention may be summoned through the medical aid arrangements and specialist medical advice obtained from the Child Health Consultant.

HOME HELP SERVICE.

The provision of this service has been authorised by the National Health Service Act, in households in difficulty due to the confinement of the Mother, to physical or mental ill-health, to the care of a mentally defective, to old age or infirmity, and where there is the care of children under 16 years in like circumstances. The service is not free of charge as all the expense or a part of it is recoverable according to a generous scale of family income laid down by the County Council.

Although attempts had been made to get this service going during the war, only 2 home helps were available for employment in 1947, when this division started to function. This number was increased to 7 by July 5th, 1948 and at the time of writing there are 28.

Information concerning the need for home helps is obtained from the health visitors, midwives, district nurses, hospital almoners, welfare officers of the County Council, of the National Assistance Board and the Education Authority and the circumstances are investigated. Not all the cases are suitable for home help, but a large proportion are.

Of recent weeks the number of cases being helped each week average 11, for a varying number of hours per day, which in the aggregate would amount to the work of six full-time home helps.

The help given is much appreciated. It is too early to comment upon the scope of this comparatively new service, but it is obviously capable of extension.

THE AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The local depots for County Ambulances are:

Main Depot: Bentley.

Sub-Depots: Rossington and Conisborough.

The telephone number of the main Depot (Doncaster 49468) should be used in all cases by the persons authorised to summon an ambulance (Doctors; nurses; midwives; police; hospital authority).

No figures representing the use of these ambulances and cars are published divisionally and for further information the report of the Chief Ambulance Officer, W.R.C.C., should be consulted.

Although this service was alleged in the beginning to be much abused, comparatively few complaints reached the divisional health office. The number of new ambulances is now steadily increasing.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICE.

There are nine Health Visitors attached to the Health Division operating from 7 child welfare centres.

(a) Health Visiting—Expectant Mothers and Children:

	1st visits	Total visits
No. of visits—1. To expectant mothers	409	816
2. To children under 1 yr.	1251	8500
3. To children between 1 yr. and 5 yrs.	163	11502

(b) Child Welfare Centres:

No. of clinic sessions	...	...	...	395
Total attendances of Mothers	...	...	...	19750
Total attendances of Children	...	...	...	21110

The seven Child Welfare Centres are at Armthorpe, Askern, Bawtry, Edlington, Kirk Sandall, Rossington and Sprotborough.

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS: CARE AND AFTER CARE.

An increasing amount of the health visitors' time is being spent on duties, which fall into this category. These duties concern themselves with preventing the spread of infectious disease in the home; advising hospitals upon the suitability of home conditions for the reception of patients back into the home; visiting discharged patients with a view to advising upon difficulties arising in their prescribed treatment, etc., etc.

These new duties form part of what is termed socio-medical work.

HOME NURSING SERVICE.

The duty of providing a home nursing service was assumed by the County Council on July 5th, when the existing district nurses in the Division were taken over from Nursing Associations. They comprised (a) Rossington, 1 nurse; (b) Armthorpe, 1 nurse; (c) Edlington, 1 nurse; (d) Askern, 1 nurse; (e) Bawtry, 1 nurse-midwife; (f) Kirk Sandall, 1 nurse-midwife; (g) Cantley, 1 nurse-midwife; (h) Tickhill, 1 nurse-midwife.

Since the take-over, a district nurse has been provided for the Sprotborough-Warmsworth parishes. Only three of these nurses have motor cars, two having been obtained since July 5th, but it is hoped to increase this number in order to serve the rural parts more efficiently.

The Colliery villages make heavy demands on the district nursing service and I see little prospect of Home Nursing being extended to the remote rural villages without an increase of nursing staff. Unfortunately nurses are scarce, housing accommodation extremely difficult to get, and the acquisition of motor cars and telephones is far from easy. When opportunity and circumstances arise which permit the extension of the service to any part now uncovered, it will be willingly provided.

From 5th July, to 31st December, the home nurses made 8,389 visits to the sick in their homes and two nurses attended at colliery medical practitioners surgeries on 493 occasions to assist with dressings of wounds, etc.

Home Nurses work in close co-operation with the general medical practitioners from whom they receive instructions, and the maintenance of their standards of nursing is the responsibility of County Nursing Superintendents.

CLINICS.

Name and Address of Centre	TIMES OF CLINICS.
ARMTHORPE (Miners' Welfare Institute)	Infant Welfare: Every Thursday afternoon 2 - 4 p.m. Ante Natal: 2nd and 4th Tuesdays 10 a.m. — 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays 10 a.m. — 12 noon. School Clinic: Wednesdays and Fridays 10 a.m. - 12 noon.
ASKERN (Baptist Chapel, Sutton Road).	Infant Welfare: Every Monday afternoon 2 - 4 p.m. Ante Natal: Every Thursday afternoon 2 - 4 p.m. School Clinic: Monday and Thursday mornings 10 a.m. - 12 noon.
BAWTRY (25 Council Estate).	Infant Welfare: Every Monday morning 10 a.m. - 12 noon. Ante Natal: 2nd and 4th Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.
EDLINGTON (Church Hall)	Infant Welfare: Every Monday afternoon 2 - 4 p.m. Ante Natal: Every Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m. School Clinic: Monday and Friday mornings 10 a.m. - 12 noon.
KIRK SANDALL (Nursery Hut, Denton's Green Lane)	Infant Welfare: Every Thursday afternoon 2 - 4 p.m. Ante Natal: 1st and 3rd Monday afternoons 2 - 4 p.m. School Clinic: Monday and Thursday mornings 10 a.m. - 12 noon
ROSSINGTON (Methodist Church Hall)	Infant Welfare: Every Tuesday afternoon 2 - 4 p.m. Ante Natal: 1st and 3rd Wednesdays 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m. 2nd and 4th Wednesdays 10 a.m. - 12 noon. School Clinic: Tuesday and Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon.
SPROTBOROUGH (Richmond Hill Council School grounds)	Infant Welfare: Every Wednesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m. Ante Natal: alternate Fridays 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m. School Clinic: Every Thursday morning 10 a.m. - 12 noon.

MIDWIVES.

NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE No.	AREA OPERATING
Nurse G. M. Corley	112 Furlong Road, Bolton-on-Dearne.	Goldthorpe 2235	Barnborough
" M. Hampshire	" "Rockley," Norton, Nr. Doncaster	Askern 269	Askern
" F. A. Heard	Co-operative House, Rossington	Rossington 69255	Rossington
" M. Jones	29 Nelson Road, Edlington	Conisborough 167(68)	Edlington
" D. Lee	6 Doncaster Road, Armthorpe	Armthorpe 239(60)	Armthorpe
" A. Mundie	31 Grange Lane, Rossington	Rossington 69312	Rossington
" J. Elliott	55 Sprotborough Road, Doncaster	Doncaster 49577	Sprotborough
" R. H. Senior	111 Nutwell Lane, Armthorpe	Armthorpe 206(60)	Armthorpe
" E. Stevenson	56 St. Martins Ave, York Road, Doncaster	Doncaster 4617	Sprotborough
" M. Thickett	"Coney Weston," Edlington Lane, Warmsworth	Conisborough 168(68)	Edlington
" L. Morton	22 Rushymoore Ave., Askern		Askern
" L. Appleyard	1 Tennyson Ave., Sprotborough	Doncaster 3883	Whole Time Relief
" G. M. Wilkinson	72 Ceel Ave., Warmsworth	Doncaster 53245	— Ditto —
" B. Gilbert	17 Brecks Lane, Kirk Sandall	Barnby Dun 251(67)	— Ditto —
" E. Harding	1 Glyn Road, Branton	Finningley 256	Cantley
" E. Hawkesworth	5 Common Lane, Tickhill	Tickhill 289	Tickhill
" L. Shaw	8 Church Road, Kirk Sandall	Barnby Dun 226(67)	Kirk Sandall
" S. Rollinson	30 Council Estate, Bawtry	Bawtry 310	Bawtry

HOME NURSES

Nurse K. McGregor	164 High Street, Dunsville		Armthorpe
" E. Oades	1 Blossom Ave., Askern		Askern
" S. Rollinson	30 Council Estate, Bawtry	Bawtry 310	Bawtry
" E. Harding	1 Glyn Road, Branton	Finningley 256	Cantley
" M. Renecar	24 Church Road, Edlington	Conisborough 132(68)	Edlington
" L. Shaw	8 Church Road, Kirk Sandall	Barnby Dun 226(67)	Kirk Sandall
" E. L. Jones	50 Grange Lane, Rossington	Rossington 69246	Rossington
" E. Chaplin	4 Church Lane, Warmsworth Road, Balby.	Doncaster 53515	Sprotborough
" E. Hawkesworth	5 Common Lane, Tickhill	Tickhill 289	Tickhill

Section C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Good progress has been made towards providing a pure and adequate supply to the most rural parts. The Adwick-on-Dearne Estate supply has now been replaced by an extension of the Doncaster and Tickhill mains to that village. The same water mains are now in the Parishes of Moss and Fenwick and will shortly be extended to Thorpe-in-Balne, which is the most rural of the parishes comprising the District Council's area. Most of these rural extensions are as much for the benefit of agriculture as for the needs of the few inhabitants. The position now is that only Kirk Bramwith remains to be supplied out of all 35 Parishes.

Some years ago (about 1942/3) it was found on a survey that 738 houses out of all the thirteen thousand were not served by water mains. As a result of all the rural extensions since the end of the war that number must be very much reduced. Indeed there must be few rural districts of 120 square miles with so small a percentage of dwellings unserved by water mains.

Future developments should include (a) the extension of the mains to Kirk Bramwith (b) the supplementation of the supply of Pilkington Bros. at Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandail to meet housing developments, (c) the extension of water mains to Hooton Pagnell and to Clayton-with-Frickley to meet agricultural needs.

During 1948 there were few complaints on the adequacy of water supplies. These were mainly from farmers and concerned the watering of live stock.

The following samples were taken for bacteriological analysis: —

Water Authority	Place of Sampling	No. of Samples	Results
1. Doncaster and Tickhill Joint Water Board.	Austerfield Pumping Station (4) House tap (1).	5	all satisfactory
2. Doncaster Corporation.	House taps in Warmsworth, Sprotborough and Armthorpe.	4	all satisfactory
3. Pilkington Brothers.	House tap in Barnby Dun	1	satisfactory

Eleven samples were taken from private wells, six proving unsatisfactory. Nearly all of them were in Awkley, where the mains had been laid and it was therefore simple to replace the condemned supplies.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

A full description of the conditions prevailing in each parish was given in the Annual Report for 1945 and need not be repeated.

Sewers have been extended to serve new properties and to housing sites in Armthorpe, Askern, Edlington, Rossington and Sprotborough.

HOUSING.

NEW HOUSES.

I am indebted to the Surveyor of the Council for the following information about new Council Houses.

Prior to 1945 the number of houses erected by the Council was 648. (Between 1925 and 1931 subsidies were paid in respect of 1,162 houses erected by private enterprise).

Since 1945, 464 permanent and 168 temporary houses have been completed by the Council. Thus 632 houses have been added to their pre-war provision making a total of 1,280. 132 Council Houses are at present in course of erection and there are 232 houses in Schemes already approved.

Substantial progress has therefore been made towards satisfying post-war housing needs.

Applications for council houses have recently been reviewed at the request of the Ministry of Health. Of the 2,997 applications on the files there were 2,329 live applications and of these only 1,538 were from persons without homes of their own. 229 of the live applications were from non-residents.

Although these nett figures still represent a somewhat formidable task in the present difficult conditions it is one which can be accomplished within measurable time.

I have asked the Chief Sanitary Inspector to include a more detailed statement concerning this review in his part of this Report.

SCHOOLS.

72 school departments are housed in 39 school buildings or groups of buildings. Of these 39 buildings only 11 are of the antiquated design associated with the early days of education in rural parts and in most of these efforts have been made by additions and redesigning to make them more attractive and up-to-date.

The majority of the school buildings are modern. Overcrowding has been experienced of recent years and there is a large building programme awaiting implementation, when the situation permits. New extensions have been opened at Warmsworth Council and Sprotborough Richmond Hill Schools since my previous report.

17 visits were made to schools for reasons connected with the control of infectious disease. In no case was it necessary to close a school or a school department. Contacts of infectious disease were excluded according to the joint recommendations of the Ministries of Health and Education.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 — Section 47.

During the year one case was brought to the notice of the Council concerning an elderly person resident in a rural parish, who was living in grossly insanitary conditions and was in such a feeble condition as to be unable to devote to herself the

necessary care and attention. No relatives were living within reasonable distance and neighbours had refused help. The Rural District Council instructed the Clerk to apply for an order for removal to an Institution, or other place where she could be cared for. The case was heard by the Doncaster West Riding Magistrates on the 14th December, 1948, when an Order was made for her removal to Part III accommodation at Springwell House, Doncaster, for a period of 3 months and the removal was effected 2 days later.

Section F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1948 (Other than Tuberculosis)

AGE AND SEX INCIDENCE

arranged in the manner prescribed by the Registrar-General.

Age Group	Scarlet Fever		Whooping Cough		Acute Polio-myelitis		Measles		Diphtheria	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 1 ...	—	—	4	4	—	—	10	7	—	—
1 to 3 ...	6	6	14	9	1	—	67	52	1	—
3 to 5 ...	12	13	12	21	—	—	90	72	—	—
5 to 10 ...	24	28	15	8	—	—	98	104	2	5
10 to 15 ...	9	25	—	2	—	—	4	7	1	—
15 to 25 ...	2	4	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	1
25 and over ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
TOTAL ...	54	79	45	45	1	—	271	245	5	6

Age Group	Acute Pneumonia		Erysipelas		Cerebro-Spinal Fever	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 to 5 ...	5	4	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 ...	2	1	—	—	1	—
15 to 45 ...	8	2	1	2	—	—
45 to 65 ...	4	3	—	1	—	—
65 and over ...	4	3	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	23	13	1	3	1	—

	M	F
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	8
Ophthalmia-Neonatorum	4	4

NON-CIVILIANS:

Infective Hepatitis	1	—
Malaria (contracted abroad) ...	1	—

808 cases of notifiable infections (excluding tuberculosis) affecting the civilian population were brought to our notice during the year, 606 of which were measles and whooping cough.

MEASLES.—Following the epidemic of 1947 it was expected that there would be few cases, but evidently the outbreak had not exhausted itself. Several large parishes were affected and a total of 516 notifications were received. There was one death.

WHOOPING COUGH.—Compared with 25 cases in the previous year, 90 were notified in 1948.

The homes of all notified cases of measles and whooping cough are now visited by Health Visitors so that advice can be given regarding the isolation, nursing of the patient and the exclusion from school (if necessary) of the contacts.

DIPHTHERIA.—Eleven confirmed cases occurred, one of which proved fatal in a child unprotected by immunisation.

This moderate deterioration of the position called for an increased effort at prevention with the following results:—

Children under 5 years immunised for the first time	—	1087
„ age 5-14 years	„ „ „ „ „ „	— 358
Total of primary immunisations		1445

Number of children who received reinforcement doses
to boost their primary immunisation — 1075

This represented a really good effort resulting from the co-operation of the Health Visitors, Head Teachers, Medical Practitioners and School Medical Officers.

The primary immunisations more than neutralised the negative effect of 1165 susceptibles added to the under fives by natural increase.

The advantages of immunisation are brought to the notice of the parents of every child by the Health Visitor or by a birthday card. About 70 to 75 per cent of mothers consent to have their infants protected, but a smaller percentage attend at the clinics or their general practitioner's surgery for the final dose.

At the end of 1948 about 54 per cent of children below the age of 15 years are known to have been immunised at least once. An unknown percentage have been protected privately concerning whom records are not available to this department.

The effort falls short of the target of 75 per cent immunised. The reasons for this are continually under examination and as opportunity presents itself to remedy any of them the necessary action is taken.

OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—34 cases of acute primary or acute influenzal pneumonia were notified compared with 21 in the previous year. Since the notification of these forms of pneumonia is seldom comprehensive it is not possible to comment on this apparent increase. There were 31 deaths from all forms of pneumonia.

There was only one case of infantile paralysis during the year compared with 6 in 1947.

One case of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred and proved fatal.

Four cases of erysipelas were notified in 1948, the same number as in the previous year.

There were five deaths from influenza.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS INFESTATIONS.

During the year 48 cases of infestation with scabies were brought to the notice of this department comprising 6 adults and 42 children. This compares with 81 cases in 1947 and 217 cases in 1946. 38 were treated at the Doncaster Borough Cleansing Station, the others in their own homes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1948.

Age Periods.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—
1 and under 5 yrs.	—	3	1	3	—	—	—	2
5 and under 15 yrs.	2	1	7	2	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25 yrs.	1	6	1	2	—	4	—	—
25 and under 35 yrs.	10	5	1	1	2	2	—	—
35 and under 45 yrs.	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—
45 and under 55 yrs.	4	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
55 and under 65 yrs.	5	3	—	—	2	1	—	—
Over 65 years	—	—	—	—	5	2	1	—
TOTAL	23	20	11	9	11	12	2	2

There were 63 new cases of Tuberculosis (Males 34, Females 29) notified during 1948, compared with 68 in 1947 and 68 in 1946.

All forms of Tuberculosis accounted for 27 deaths (Males 13, Females 14).

The Death Rate from Tuberculosis was thus 0.53 per 1,000 compared with 0.51 for England and Wales 1948, and 0.62 in the Doncaster Rural District for 1947. This fall in the death rate of Tuberculosis to near the national level restores the district partly towards the favourable position in 1946 when the rate for Doncaster Rural District was 0.39.

At the beginning of the year there were 298 cases of Tuberculosis on the register (Males 168, Females 130) and on December 31st there were 316 (Males 175, Females 141). There were 8 deaths (Males 5, Females 3) from Tuberculosis of persons who had not been notified previous to death.

I am,

Your Obedient Servant,

A. PENMAN,

Medical Officer of Health.

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1948.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN.

Cause of Death				Males	Females
	All causes	...	...	278	209
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	...	...	—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	1	—
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...	—	—
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—
5.	Diphtheria	...	...	1	—
6.	Tuberculosis of respiratory system			12	13
7.	Other forms of tuberculosis	...		2	1
8.	Syphilitic diseases	...	...	3	—
9.	Influenza	...	...	4	1
10.	Measles	...	...	—	1
11.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis	...		—	—
13.	Cancer of the mouth and gullet (M), uterus (F)	...	...	4	4
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum			10	7
15.	Cancer of breast	...	...	0	7
16.	Cancer of all other sites	...		27	15
17.	Diabetes	...	...	1	4
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions	...		22	30
19.	Heart Diseases	...	...	55	40
20.	Other diseases of circulatory system			10	11
21.	Bronchitis	...	...	24	9
22.	Pneumonia	...	...	15	16
23.	Other respiratory diseases	...		5	1
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...		6	1
25.	Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...		5	4
26.	Appendicitis	...	...	1	1
27.	Other digestive diseases	...		3	6
28.	Nephritis	...	...	5	5
29.	Puerperal and post abortive sepsis			—	—
30.	Other maternal causes	...	...	—	2
31.	Premature birth	...	...	5	3
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injuries and infantile diseases			8	7
33.	Suicide	...	...	3	1
34.	Road traffic accidents	...	...	1	1
35.	Other violent causes	...	...	21	2
36.	All other causes	...	...	24	16

Section C.—Continued.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT.

A. REYNOLDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Statement made to the Medical Officer of Health in pursuance of Article 27 of the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations 1935, and Article 19 of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926, in relation to inspections, notices, etc: —

Total number of inspections during 1948	...	...	5118
Nuisances reported during 1948 (including provision of pails and dustbins)	...	...	295
Nuisances in hand	...	...	49
Abated during 1948	...	...	279
Outstanding at the end of 1948	...	...	66

The total inspections relate to: —

Nuisances	...	1230	Meat and Food:	
Lodging Houses	...	—	Slaughterhouses	7
Vans and Sheds	...	46	Butchers' Shops	23
Smoke Observations	...	7	Stalls and Vans	—
Shops Act	...	100	Fish and Chip Shops	37
Schools	...	36	Ice Cream Vendors	19
Factories	...	53	Bakehouses	17
Drainage	...	373	Food	98
Public Cleansing	...	166	Canteens	5
Water Supplies:			Infectious Diseases:	
Samples taken	...	23	Disinfections	73
Supplies investigated	...	228	Investigations	67
			School Notices	98
Milk and Dairies:			Infestations:	
Producers	...	226	Bed Bugs	398
Cowsheds	...	331	Other Vermin	20
Retailers	...	28		
Samples (T.B.)	...	3	Hostels and Camps	36
Housing:			Spoilbanks and Tips	19
Section 9	...	325	Piggeries	6
Section 11	...	13	Conversions	157
Overcrowding	...	34	Rats	10
Re-housing	...	931	Burials	3

INFORMAL NOTICES.

295 preliminary notices have been served relating to: —

Drainage and Conversions	62	Water Supplies	21
Nuisances	120	Miscellaneous	10
Cowsheds and Dairies	5	Housing Repairs	77

SHOPS ACT, 1934:
Sections 10 and 13 (c)

Number of visits paid during year — 100

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, 1948.

PARISH.	No. of Inhabited Houses, 31/12/48	Water Closets	Pail Closets	Privy Middens	Dry Ashpits	Dustbins	Cesspools
Parishes closely built:							
Armthorpe	1417	1432	9	2	1547	—	5
Askern	1478	1488	3	—	1523	—	1
Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall	1229	1270	—	7	1300	—	8
Bawtry	372	358	10	24	397	4	1
Edlington	1493	1544	20	—	1607	—	7
Rossington	1933	1889	63	2	1883	4	10
Sprotborough	1687	1787	29	9	1823	—	212
Warmsworth	682	780	13	6	688	—	1
Total ...	10291	10548	147	50	10768	8	245
Parishes closely built in parts:							
Austerfield	137	117	8	16	99	2	12
Barnborough	241	183	47	20	220	—	32
Blaxton	110	53	58	3	35	6	30
Braithwell	195	148	43	19	171	2	50
Brodsworth	567	498	71	4	653	—	61
Cadeby	32	4	17	10	20	4	1
Cantley	311	272	77	38	260	1	163
Denaby (Old)	56	17	36	5	48	—	15
Marr	35	13	19	3	39	—	—
Norton	511	248	86	76	462	—	60
Wadworth	161	36	98	40	121	2	7
Total ...	2356	1589	560	234	2128	17	431
Parishes entirely rural:							
Adwick-on-Dearne	36	20	20	—	42	1	4
Awkley	79	9	41	25	52	—	10
Burghwallis	53	31	20	2	55	—	18
Clayton-with-Frickley	68	16	25	28	26	6	1
Conisborough Parks	87	29	36	18	50	—	13
Fenwick	45	6	15	27	21	2	1
Hampole	54	18	35	1	55	2	9
Hickleton	36	28	11	—	42	—	1
Hooton Pagnell	80	23	55	—	98	—	1
Kirk Bramwith	51	7	30	14	36	2	5
Loversall	39	10	14	14	20	—	—
High Melton	69	57	6	6	68	—	2
Moss	69	4	37	28	10	—	3
Owston	44	9	22	16	40	—	9
Stainton	49	18	23	9	27	—	2
Thorpe-in-Balne	33	6	21	6	8	1	1
Total ...	892	291	411	194	650	14	80
Summary:							
Parishes closely built	10291	10548	147	50	10768	8	245
Parishes closely built in parts	2356	1589	560	234	2128	17	431
Parishes entirely rural	892	291	411	194	650	14	80
Total ...	13539	12428	1118	478	13546	39	756

CLOSET CONVERSIONS FOR 1948.

- 6 Privies to Water Closets.
- 6 Privies to Pail Closets.
- 8 Pail Closets to Water Closets.
- 5 Dry Ashpits put to other use.
- 282 Water Closets provided for new buildings.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

Infestation Order, 1943.

RODENT CONTROL.

The work of keeping down infestations has continued throughout the year with marked success. There is no doubt that the employment of a full time Rodent Operative has proved a step in the right direction as the condition throughout the area continues to improve.

I am of the opinion, however, that the non-agricultural part of the district, for which the Council is responsible, will have recurring minor infestations until the whole area, including agricultural hereditaments, is placed under one authority so that a comprehensive scheme can be put in hand.

TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR.

Refuse disposal tips rented or owned by the Council—Armthorpe (7); Askern (11); Bawtry (15); Brodsworth (11); Cantley (8); Edlington (7); Rossington (8); Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall (—).

Sewage disposal works owned by the Council—Armthorpe (6); Askern (7); Bawtry (12); Rossington (8); Edlington and Warmsworth (7).

The pumping station at Barnby Dun had three treatments.

Schools at Edlington (1); Rossington (3); Kirk Sandall, Infants (2); and Barmborough (1).

School Canteens at Rossington (1); Kirk Sandall (1); and Barnby Dun (4).

Waterworks, Austerfield (1).

R.A.S.C. Depot, Sprotborough (3).

Council Houses (12).

Private houses and adjoining premises (87).

Allotment gardens at Edlington (1).

Rossington Hall (1).

TREATMENT OF COUNCIL SEWERAGE SCHEMES.

After consultation with the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, it was decided to carry out a 10% test on five of the largest schemes and if any "takes" were recorded, to treat the whole of the sewers.

The first part was undertaken in the parishes of Armthorpe, Askern, Barnby Dun-with-Kirk Sandall, Bawtry Rossington and Sprotborough. Baits were laid in 121 manholes.

As "no takes" were reported in these districts, it was considered that no further treatments were necessary.

SPOILBANKS.

Remedial measures have been continued throughout the year to control the burning spoilbanks at Askern (2), Edlington and Hickleton.

(a) Askern Colliery.

Although slurry lagooning has been carried out on an extensive scale, the area of fire has spread considerably and will take a long time to burn itself out.

(b) Askern Coalite.

Blanketting with sand has brought about a decided improvement.

(c) Edlington Colliery.

Continuous spraying with water has kept the fires under control, but, as stated in my last report, it will be a long time before the fires are extinguished completely.

(d) Hickleton Colliery.

Although the part of the spoilbank which is burning has not been used for about a year, the fires are still burning. Slurry lagooning is being carried out to keep the fires under control and is effecting a decided improvement.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS AND OTHER VERMIN.

It is gratifying to note the decrease in the number of houses where it was necessary to deal with infestations for bed bugs and other vermin. During 1946, the numbers were 74 and 78; in 1947, the numbers were 30 and 11; and this year they are 28 and 3 respectively. 24 of the 28 being in respect of the furniture of tenants moving into new council houses. The disinfestations were carried out by hydrogen-cyanide gas.

It is my opinion, since D.D.T. became available to the public at a reasonable price, plus its easy application and lasting powers of vermin eradication, householders have used it liberally and the result is now becoming apparent.

SECTION D.—continued.

HOUSING.

During the year under review, new council houses were provided and let as follows:—

PARISH	Aluminium Bungalows (Miners).	Swedish Timber Agric.)	Airey type			Traditional type		
			C.M.	Agr.	Oths.	C.M.	Agr.	Oths.
Armthorpe	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Askern	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awkley	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barnby Dun-w- Kirk Sandall	—	4	—	—	28	1	—	5
Braithwell	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—
Edlington	—	—	12	—	14	—	—	—
Hampole (Skelbrooke)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
High Melton	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Loversall	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norton	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rossington	41	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Sprotborough	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	—
Warmsworth	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10
	116	20	28	—	50	3	—	41

TOTAL — 258 Houses.

The provision of a considerable number of houses to be let to coal miners made it possible to adopt a system of reciprocal letting, and arrangements for this were made with the Doncaster Coporation and the Armthorpe Unit of the National Coal Board.

With the Doncaster Corporation arrangements were made to house coal miner applicants residing in the borough in new houses in the colliery parishes of the rural district in which they were working, and for the Corporation to house non-miner applicants residing in the rural district and working in the borough—all such applicants to be on the housing lists of both authorities.

With the National Coal Board it was arranged to take out of three-bedroomed type colliery houses middle aged couples without children (or only 1 child) and house them in the two-bedroomed type Aluminium Bungalows, and to place in the colliery houses coal miner applicants with families, the latter being selected from the Council's housing list. This arrangement will not become effective until 1949, but it is felt that the arrangement will enable the Council to make the fullest use of all houses available.

HOUSING SURVEY.

Towards the end of 1948 the Ministry of Health gave instructions for a survey to be made of all housing applications with a view to ascertaining the present need for houses. This survey was completed in February 1949, with the following results:

Number of applicants on housing list to whom forms were sent	...	...	...	...	2997
Number of forms returned	...	...	...	...	2316
Number of forms not returned	...	...	...	...	681

Of the forms returned, 2119 applicants renewed their applications. Whilst the survey was in progress 210 new applications were received making the total of live applications 2329.

The following is an analysis of the live applications: —

			Agricultural applicants	Non-agricultural applicants	TOTAL
Householders	...		64	727	791
Not Householders	...		60	1478	1538
TOTAL	...	...	<u>124</u>	<u>2205</u>	<u>2329</u>

Included in the foregoing are — NON-RESIDENTS

Householders	...		6	69	75
Not Householders	...		8	146	154
TOTAL	...	...	<u>14</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>229</u>

AGED PERSONS—Householders	80	
Not Householders	11	TOTAL 91

Analysis of Householders: —

			Agricultural	Non-agricultural
Accommodated in Camps	...	...	—	30
Requiring a larger house	...	...	11	127
Requiring a smaller house	...	...	3	116
Requiring re-housing on account of serious housing defects	...	...	19	60
Requiring no change, i.e. at present suitably housed	...	...	31	394
			<u>64</u>	<u>727</u>

SUPERVISION OF FOOD.
MILK SUPPLIES.

The number of registrations under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Part 2 (Milk and Dairies) is: —

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	282
Producers-Retailers			...	...	52
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...		69

There are 301 Cowsheds.

10 Retail Purveyors with registered premises in the areas of other local authorities are licensed to sell milk in the Rural District.

22 Samples of milk were taken from supplies produced in this district; of these 20 were satisfactory, and 2 did not comply with the prescribed tests. The necessary action was taken with regard to the samples which proved unsatisfactory. Four samples were submitted for T.B.

Four Cowsheds were reconstructed.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDERS, 1936-1938.

The following licences were issued:

To pasteurise milk	...	...	...	...	2
Supplementary to sell pasteurised	...	...	...	...	6
Supplementary to sell tuberculin-tested			...	...	3
Accredited (granted by the W.R.C.C.)			...	...	6
Tuberculin tested (granted by W.R.C.C.)			...	...	2

7 Samples of pasteurised milk were tested, all of which were satisfactory. From 10 samples of accredited milk submitted for test, 2 did not reach the prescribed standard. From 5 samples of tuberculin-tested milk, 5 were satisfactory.

One of the largest pasteurisation plants in South Yorkshire is situated in the Rural District of Doncaster. The premises are of modern design, fitted with the most up-to-date machinery for carrying out the high temperature short time pasteurisation, together with efficient means of sterilising the equipment including churns, which is a most important part of any heat treatment plant. Supplies of milk from this dairy are distributed in Doncaster County Borough and the surrounding administrative areas, including nearly all the parishes in the rural district. In addition, large quantities are supplied to the Education Authorities for consumption by school children.

MEAT AND FOOD.

During the year the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption. All were voluntarily surrendered by the owners.

Roast Beef, 8 tins.	Farinoca, 1 lb.	Fruit Salad, 2 tins.
Pineapple, 7 tins.	Sago, 1 lb.	Loose Oats, 24 lbs.
Salmon Paste, 1 lb.	Boiled Sweets, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Oatmeal, 1 lb.
Ham Loaf, 2 tins.	Coffee, 1 bottle.	Sauce, 74 bottles.
Grape Fruit Juice, 9 tins.	Coffee Essence, 4 bottles.	Treacle Pudding, 2 tins.
Pilchards, 38 tins.	Butter Crisps, 10 packets.	Sultana Pudding, 1 tin.
Ham, 35 lbs.	Bloater Paste, 6 tins.	Mixed Vegetables, 4 tins.
Plums, 20 bottles.	Stewed Steak, 18 tins.	Spaghetti, 78 lbs.
Fish Paste, 8lbs.	Orange Juice, 23 tins.	Tomatoes, 78 lbs.
Beef Sausage, 1 lb.	Salmon, 23 tins.	Tomatoes, 43 tins.
Pie Apples, 12 lbs.	Meat Roll, 30 tins.	Pancake Mixture, 3 packets.
Brisling, 2 tins.	Dried Peaches, 25 lbs.	Tomato Sauce, 68 bottles.
M. & V. Ration, 75 tins.	Mussels, 57 tins.	Tomato Catsup, 5 tins.
Gooseberries, 2 bottles.	Pork Sausage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Tomato Chutney, 10 jars.
Sardines, 12 tins.	Sliced Apples, 336 bottles.	Bovril, 3 jars.
Ox Tongue, 3 tins.	Fish Cakes, 347.	Marmite, 1 jar.
Dates, 539 bottles.	Sausage Meat, 13 tins.	Salt, 1 packet.
Rock Cod, 1 tin.	Grapes, 21 tins.	Gravy Salt, 2 packets.
Treet, 1 tin.	Snoek, 3 tins.	Sweet Pickles, 18 jars.
Rhubarb, 115 bottles.	Irish Stew, 13 tins.	Beetroot, 9 tins.
Silver Hake, 11 tins.	Dates, 1 lb.	Beetroot, 8 jars.
Veal Loaf, 1 lb.	Herrings, 1 tin.	Pan Yan Pickles, 1 jar.
Frozen Eggs, 20 lbs.	Kam, 1 tin.	Piccalilli, 2 jars.
Dressed Crab, 3 tins.	Rhubarb, 22 tins.	Salad Cream, 4 jars.
Minced Beef Loaf, 9 tins.	Fish Paste, 10 jars.	Barley Flakes, 120 packets.
Eggs, 308.	Veal Loaf, 14 tins.	Ryvita, 1 packet.
Crab & Lobster Paste, 6 jars.	Apple Puree, 1 tin.	Flour, 140 lbs.
Potted Meat, 17 tins.	Crawfish, 4 tins.	Cake Flour, 1 packet.
Butter, $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Jellied Veal, 1 tin.	Cremola Pudding, 1 packet.
Marmalade, 51 lbs.	Dried Eggs, 14 packets.	Custard Flavouring, 4 bottles.
Bacon, 3 tins.	Cod Liver Paste, 4 tins.	Custard Powder, 7 packets.
Margarine, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Luncheon Meat, 20 tins.	Tomato Puree, 27 tins.
Honey, 3 lbs.	Sugar, $30\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Gherkins, 1 jar.
Chopped Ham, 3 tins.	Jam, 142 lbs.	Red Cabbage, 1 jar.
Soup, 69 tins.	Bacon, $7\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	Pickles, 15 jars.
Prunes, 672 lbs.	Cooking Fat, 1 lb.	Mixed Pickles, 14 jars.
Danish Pork, 6 tins.	Lemon Curd, 11 lbs.	Yeast, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Dried Peas, 1 lb.	Pork Brawn, 2 tins.	Quince Jelly, $23\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Apricots, 42 tins.	Cheese Parings, 69 lbs.	Suet, 12 lbs.
Pate de Foi, 2 tins.	Syrup, 6 lbs.	Vanilla Mix, 1792 lbs.
Broad Beans, 10 tins.	Meat Paste, 3 jars.	Bread Loaves, 700.
Damsons, 4 tins.	Peas, 178 tins.	Puffed Wheat, 1 packet.
Pork & Vegetable, 1 tin.	Peaches, 11 tins.	Wheat Flakes, 5 packets.
Parsnips, 48 tins.	Rabbit, 3 tins.	Wheat Biscuits, 3 packets.
Grape Fruit, 27 tins.	Beans, 225 tins.	Self Raising Flour, 6 lbs.
Evaporated Milk, 585 tins.	Plums, 46 tins.	Bun Flour, 2 packets.
Carrots, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	Steak & Carrots, 1 tin.	Pig Carcase and all Organs - 20 stones.
Tart Fruits, 18 bottles.	Green Beans, 12 tins.	
Kippers, 90 lbs.	Pears, 12 tins.	
Herring Tit-bits, 8 tins.	Scotch Broth, 1 tin.	
Anchovy Paste, 1 tin.	Carrots, 25 tins.	
Potatoes, 3 tins.	Cherries, 95 bottles.	
Pom, 5 packets.	Condensed Milk, 24 tins.	
Golden Corn, 69 tins.	Diced Carrots, 14 tins.	
Macaroni, 2 tins.	Oranges, 18 lbs.	
	Oranges, 2 tins.	

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICES.

The whole of the thirty-five parishes in the Rural District receive the benefit of a comprehensive cleansing service, carried out by the Council under their direct labour scheme. Even the remotest outlying houses are visited.

13,456 dustbins are emptied weekly; 1,118 pail closets receive weekly attention, and the 478 privies are cleansed monthly.

The 756 cesspools are cleared at varying periods ranging from monthly in the case of single houses, to weekly where a number of houses are served by one cesspool.

Street cleansing is undertaken in the populous parishes of Armthorpe, Askern, Edlington, Rossington and Warmsworth.

Eight refuse disposal tips, either owned or rented by the Council are sited in the parishes of Armthorpe, Askern (2), Brodsworth, Bawtry, Cantley, Edlington and Rossington, each serving an area within easy access.

Fifteen vehicles owned by the Council make up the fleet used for public cleansing. These comprise nine modern covered refuse collectors; four motor vacuum cesspool emptiers; one covered lorry with specially constructed non-splash tank for the cleansing of pail closets, and one lorry used for the emptying and disposal of the contents of privies.

The vehicles are housed in a large brick built depot situated at Kirk Sandall, part of which is used as a workshop where the lorries are serviced, repaired and periodically painted. The premises are admirably equipped for the work. Also at the Depot is the Council's stores, where the issue of commodities used by the Council (Housing maintenance included) is carried out in a businesslike manner.

Another part of the building is used for the baling of paper and textiles, and storage prior to despatch to the mills.

Salvage collections also form part of the public cleansing scheme.

SALVAGE COLLECTED AND SOLD during the year ended March 31st, 1948.

				Weight			Value		
				T. C. Q.			£	s.	d.
Paper	...	...	...	136	17	0	874	0	0
Textiles	...	...	...	5	4	2	56	0	0
Scrap Metal	...	...	...	2	0	0	3	0	0
TOTAL				144	1	2	933	0	0

STAFF. — The total complement consists of 68 employees, made up as follows: —

Mechanics 2; Drivers 15; Loaders 39; Tipmen 6;
Street Sweepers 5; Paper baler 1.

The working week is 44 hours. During the months of March to October inclusive, a five day week is in operation, the remaining four months November to February inclusive being worked as a five and a half day week on account of the shorter hours of daylight.

Wages and conditions of service as laid down by the Provincial Joint Industrial Council are strictly complied with. Protective clothing is supplied by the Council.

Three members of the Council, and three elected members of the staff comprise the Works Committee. Meetings are held as necessity arises — which is not very frequent owing to the feeling of goodwill which exists between employer and employees.

DETAILS OF WORK PERFORMED.

Population served	...	...	...	...	52,810
Total collections	...	...	...	...	708,823
Average weekly collections	...	...	...	...	13,425
Miles travelled by vehicles	...	...	...	...	145,736
Gallons sewage removed	...	...	...	...	7,167,110
Petrol consumer (gallons)	...	...	...	...	16,738

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. REYNOLDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health in Respect of the
Year 1948 for the Rural District of Doncaster in the
County of Yorks. (W.R.).

Prescribed particulars on the administration of the
Factories Act, 1937.

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	No. on Register	Number of			
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occ'p'rs Prosecuted	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	74	53	—	—	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...					
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .					
TOTAL ...	74	53	—	—	

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars.	No. of Cases in which Defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness, s1	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding, s2 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature, s3 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation, s4 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors, s6 ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences, s7:					
(a) Insufficient ...	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuited or defective ...	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ...	1	1	—	1	—

